

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

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OCTOBER 1973

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TRADE IN POULTRY MEAT UP IN 1972

Imports of poultry meat into eight major world markets in 1972 totaled 865 million pounds, up 7 percent from total imports by these countries in 1971.

West Germany accounted for 71 percent of the total 1972 volume, importing 614 million pounds, or 9 percent more than in 1971. The Netherlands continued as the major supplier of poultry meat to the West German market, shipping 73 percent of that country's total imports of slaughtered poultry. Dutch shipments of 448 million pounds to West Germany in 1972 exceeded 1971 shipments by 4 percent. Shipments by other European Community (EC-6) countries to this market totaled 88 million pounds, up 25 million pounds from 1971. Belgium's shipments to West Germany were up 6 million pounds, while France increased its trade by 21 million pounds.

West Germany imports in 1972 of U.S. poultry meat (excluding canned poultry and poultry livers) totaled 15.7 million pounds, compared with 14.8 million pounds in 1971. The EC gate price and import levy system has progressively reduced the United States' share of the German import market from 37 percent in 1962 to 3 percent in 1972. Imports of further processed, cooked poultry meat from the United States again were up substantially in 1972. Maximum charges on imports of such items are bound under GATT at 17 percent ad valorem.

Eastern European countries, mainly Poland and Hungary, supplied 60 million pounds to West Germany, up 11 percent from 1971, while imports from Denmark dropped to less than 2 million pounds.

Switzerland's imports of poultry meat totaled 56 million pounds, up 4 million pounds from 1971. Hungary, the United States, France, and Denmark were the principal suppliers.

Imports of fresh and frozen poultry meat into the United Kingdom in 1972 were 23 million pounds, slightly below 1971. Denmark was the principal supplier in both years.

Austrian imports in 1972 totaled 31 million pounds, about 4 million pounds more than the previous year. Hungary was the principal supplier.

With domestic output increasing, Greece imported only 2.9 million pounds, compared with 5.5 million pounds in 1971, and 9 million pounds in 1970.

Japanese imports totaled 65 million pounds in 1972, up about 5 million pounds from 1971. The United States supplied 28 percent of total 1972 purchases and increased its sales by 20 percent over 1971. Production of poultry meat has been increasing rapidly in Japan. However, per capita consumption at 10.4 pounds in 1972, is still low, compared with most other developed countries.

The 1972 imports of Hong Kong totaled 67 million pounds, up 3 million pounds from 1971. Principal sources were the United States and Mainland China, with 20 million and 25 million pounds, respectively.

Imports into Singapore, at 7 million pounds, were slightly above the 1971 level but less than half the volume imported in 1970. Denmark remained the principal source followed by the Netherlands and the United States.

Poultry meat 1/: Imports by major markets and country of origin, 1971 and 1972

Country of origin	(In millions of pounds)														Total
	Austria	Germany, West	Greece	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Japan	Hong Kong	Singapore							
	1971	1972	2/	1971	1972	2/	1971	1972	2/	1971	1972	2/	1971	1972	2/
North America:															
Canada.....	0	(3/)	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States.....	0.9	1.1	14.8	15.7	1.9	0.9	9.6	11.9	4/	1.4	2.4	15.0	19.9	20.2	1.0
Total.....	.9	1.1	14.9	15.8	1.9	.9	9.6	11.9	3.1	1.4	2.4	15.0	20.2	21.2	1.0
Europe:															
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	.3	.3	39.0	45.5	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France.....	.2	.5	20.2	40.8	1.3	.8	4.6	10.0	0	0	.7	.7	.1	0	0
Germany, West.....	3.4	4.7	0	0	.1	0	2.9	.8	0	0	0	0	4.4	3.9	0
Italy.....	0	(3/)	3.4	1.5	3	0	1.9	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands.....	1.4	2.7	431.3	148.5	.8	.1	.7	.4	.2	.2	2.2	.5	2.9	3.2	1.2
Total EC.....	5.3	8.2	493.9	536.3	2.3	.9	10.1	12.2	.2	.2	2.9	1.2	7.4	7.2	1.2
Denmark.....	7.7	5.3	2.9	1.8	.6	.3	12.0	9.1	18.0	10.9	7.4	6.0	7.7	9.1	3.9
Ireland.....	0	0	(3/)	0	0	0	0	0	2.5	6.4	0	0	0	(3/)	0
Other.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.1	(3/)	0	0	0	0	0
Total Western Europe.....	13.0	13.5	496.8	538.1	2.9	1.2	22.2	21.3	20.7	18.6	10.3	7.2	15.6	16.8	5.2
Bulgaria.....	.7	.3	.5	.5	.3	.8	.3	.2	0	0	10.3	11.0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia.....	2.4	3.7	3.0	2.5	0	0	2.8	3.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary.....	9.2	11.9	21.8	22.9	.4	0	15.3	19.3	0	0	8.8	10.6	0	0	0
Poland.....	.5	.1	26.5	32.7	0	(3/)	2.2	.5	.1	.6	.1	.1	.5	.7	(3/)
Romania.....	(3/)	0	.9	.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia.....	(3/)	0	1.4	.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Eastern Europe.....	12.8	16.0	50.1	60.2	.7	.8	20.6	23.1	.1	.6	19.2	21.7	.5	.7	(3/)
Total Europe.....	25.8	29.5	550.9	598.3	3.6	2.0	42.8	44.4	20.8	19.2	29.5	28.9	16.1	17.5	5.2
Asia:															
Japan.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoples' Republic of China.....	0	0	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	0	0
Other.....	0	.1	(3/)	(3/)	0	0	(3/)	.1	0	0	10.4	15.6	20.1	24.8	.4
Total.....	0	.1	.1	.1	0	0	(3/)	.1	0	0	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	.5
Oceania.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.4	15.6	21.4	26.1	.4
Undesignated countries.....	.1	(3/)	.2	.2	0	0	0	0	.4	.3	0	(3/)	.9	.8	(3/)
Grand total.....	26.8	30.7	566.1	614.4	5.5	2.9	59.4	56.4	24.3	22.6	59.9	64.6	63.7	66.8	6.7
1/ Excludes canned poultry and livers. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5,000 pounds. 4/ Includes canned poultry meat.															

WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

The 1973-74 world cocoa bean crop is forecast at 1.42 million metric tons, up slightly from the 1972-73 harvest of 1.39 million, but well under the record 1971-72 crop of 1.57 million tons.

World grindings of cocoa beans in 1973 are expected to be down somewhat from the record 1972 level of 1.56 million tons, reflecting record high cocoa prices and reduced supplies. World grindings in 1974 will likely contract further, as many chocolate manufacturers are increasing their use of cocoa butter substitutes and extenders.

Because of the large stock drawdown estimated for 1973, and the likelihood that stocks again will be used to meet 1974 consumption requirements, world cocoa prices reached record highs this year. New York spot "Accra" cocoa bean prices averaged 61.4 cents per pound during the first 9 months of 1973, more than double the corresponding 1972 months when prices averaged 30.5 cents. Prices during early October continue at high levels, with New York spot "Accra" being quoted at around 84 cents, compared with year-earlier-levels of 38 cents.

An International Cocoa Agreement became effective on June 30, 1973, but the creation of a buffer stock will be unlikely this season in view of high prices and the short supply of cocoa.

Africa: Reflecting unusually dry weather conditions, African production is estimated at 977,000 tons, off nearly 6 percent from the 1972-73 harvest of 1,037,000 tons. The harvesting of the West African main crops will be much later than normal this year because of the adverse weather during early crop development.

Production in **Ghana** is forecast at 370,000 tons, down 50,000 tons from the 1972-73 harvest of 420,000. The 1973-74 main crop is estimated at 350,000 tons, off over 15 percent from the main crop of the previous season. The Ghana Government has increased producer prices for the 1973-74 crop to ¢12 per 60 pounds (U.S. 17.4 cents per lb.), which represents an increase of 20 percent over the ¢10 per 60 pounds (U.S. 14.5 cents per lb.) paid previously. In September, the Cocoa Marketing Board paid out a bonus of ¢1.17 million (U.S. \$1.02 million) to the cocoa farmers for the 1972-73 crop, and has announced that

bonuses again will be paid at the end of this season.

Early season crop prospects indicate that **Nigerian** production also will be down this year. Production for 1973-74 (including estimates for contraband shipments to Dahomey) is forecast at 245,000 tons, off 7 percent from the 1972-73 outturn of 264,000. The producer price has been increased to 400 Naira per long ton (U.S. 27.3 cents per lb.), an increase of 31 percent over prices paid to cocoa farmers during the 1972-73 season.

Production in the **Ivory Coast** is expected to approximate the 1972-73 harvest of 181,000 tons, but could be larger if growing conditions remain favorable. Ivory Coast cocoa farmers will now receive 110 CFA franc per kilo (U.S. 23.1 cents per lb.) for the 1973-74 crop, an increase of 29 percent over the 85 CFA francs per kilo paid during the 1972-73 season.

Cameroon weather conditions have been more favorable for the 1973-74 crop development than in the other major cocoa areas of West Africa. Production is forecast at 115,000 tons, an increase of nearly 12 percent over the 1972-73 outturn of 103,000 tons. Producer prices have been increased to 100 CFA francs per kilo (U.S. 21 cents per lb.), compared with 90 CFA francs per kilo paid during the 1972-73 season.

Latin America: In contrast to the rather poor African crop outlook, improved weather in Latin America indicates that larger crops will be harvested in most major producing countries in this region. The North American crop is forecast at 91,700 tons, up 21 percent over a-year-earlier, and South American production is estimated to reach 308,600 tons, an increase of 27 percent over the 1972-73 outturn of 242,700.

Growing conditions for the 1973-74 **Brazilian** main crop have been exceptionally good, and if favorable weather prevails during the 1974 Tempora crop development, production for the season will easily reach an alltime high of 210,000 tons. The Bahia main crop is forecast at a record 2.3 million bags (138,000 tons), up 28 percent over the 1972-73 main crop of 1.79 million bags (107,435 tons).

Ecuador's production is expected to recover from the poor 1972-73 crop of only 43,000 tons, which was damaged by excessive rains and Monila

pod rot disease. Weather conditions have thus far been favorable for the 1973-74 crop and a outturn of 55,000 tons is anticipated.

Cocoa beans: Production in specified countries, average 1963-64/1967-68, annual 1968-69/1973-74 1/

(In thousands of metric tons)

Region and country	Average : 1963-64/ 1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	Forecast 1973-74
North America:							
Costa Rica	9.1	9.0	4.7	4.2	7.3	5.0	7.0
Cuba	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	30.8	21.0	43.0	26.0	41.5	25.7	39.0
Grenada	2.6	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.5
Guatemala .....	.6	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
Haiti	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.5	3.0	3.0
Honduras .....	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Jamaica	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.2
Mexico	20.7	23.0	24.0	25.0	30.0	29.0	29.0
Nicaragua .....	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Panama .....	.8	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Trinidad and Tobago ...	5.4	4.7	5.6	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.5
Other 2/ .....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Total	77.3	68.9	89.0	70.8	95.5	75.7	91.7
South America:							
Bolivia	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Brazil	146.1	166.2	201.6	182.4	165.4	160.0	210.0
Colombia	16.5	18.5	15.3	16.6	18.0	19.5	21.0
Ecuador	48.4	53.0	55.0	65.0	58.0	43.0	55.0
Peru	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Surinam .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Venezuela	22.4	19.3	18.3	18.9	19.0	16.6	19.0
Total	237.2	260.3	293.8	286.5	264.0	242.7	308.6
Africa:							
Angola .....	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Cameroon	86.2	103.8	108.0	112.0	123.0	103.0	115.0
Congo, Brazzaville	1.0	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Equatorial Guinea 3/ ..	35.1	37.0	25.0	30.0	25.0	15.0	15.0
Gabon	4.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0
Ghana	445.4	338.9	414.3	392.0	464.0	420.0	370.0
Ivory Coast 4/	131.1	142.7	180.3	176.3	224.0	181.0	180.0
Liberia	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.5
Malagasy Republic .....	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Nigeria 5/	241.7	195.0	225.0	323.0	265.0	264.0	245.0
Sao Tome and Principe ..	9.6	9.8	9.7	10.4	10.0	10.0	10.0
Sierra Leone	4.2	4.2	4.1	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.5
Tanzania .....	.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5
Togo 4/	15.6	21.1	23.0	28.0	30.0	20.0	18.0
Zaire	4.7	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Total	981.0	867.1	1,004.8	1,094.6	1,165.6	1,037.0	977.0
Asia and Oceania:							
Indonesia	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Malaysia	1.1	2.0	2.3	3.2	4.0	4.5	5.0
New Hebrides .....	.7	.6	.8	.6	.7	.5	.6
Papua New Guinea	20.3	27.2	22.3	29.0	30.0	22.0	27.0
Philippines	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.5
Sri Lanka	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	3.1	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6
Total	31.9	39.6	35.8	42.3	44.1	37.0	42.7
World total	1,327.4	1,235.9	1,423.4	1,494.2	1,569.2	1,392.4	1,420.0

1/ Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/ Includes Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes Fernando Po and Rio Muni. 4/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 5/ Includes cocoa marketed through Dahomey.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AT RECORD HIGH

World cotton production in 1973-74 (August-July) is estimated at 59.6 million bales (480 lbs. net) up from last year's record of 59.3 million. A decline of 600,000 bales in the United States is expected to be more than offset by increases in foreign countries. Production in communist countries is forecast at 800,000 bales above a year earlier and in non-Communist countries it is 100,000 bales higher.

The record world crop is being harvested from a smaller area in 1973-74—79.8 million acres, compared with 82 million in 1972-73. The average yield per acre is 359 pounds, the highest ever and 12 pounds above the 1972-73 level.

The United States cotton crop, estimated at 13.1 million bales (October estimate), is about 4 percent smaller than in 1972-73. The South Central crop is 20 percent smaller than last season because of early season flooding which reduced the area planted. Crops are also smaller in several Southeastern States and in Arizona and New Mexico. Crops are significantly larger than a year earlier in Texas, Oklahoma, and California. The U.S. crop is being harvested from 12.4 million acres. The average yield per acre is expected to be 509 pounds.

Production of cotton in foreign non-Communist countries in 1973-74 is placed at 27.9 million bales. This is slightly higher than the 27.8 million bales harvested in 1972-73 and is the same as the record harvest in 1971-72. Countries expecting significant declines in cotton production this season include Pakistan, Mexico, and Turkey. The Pakistani crop was reduced by floods in the

Punjab and Sind during the growing season. In Mexico and Turkey some cotton acreage was shifted to other crops. A good monsoon in India should insure a sizable increase in cotton production there in 1973-74.

Production in Central America is expected to be significantly higher in 1973-74 as additional land was planted to cotton and growing conditions so far have been good which should improve yields over the drought reduced levels last season. Sudan's output may be nearer normal this year following its shortfall in 1972-73. Production is also expected to be higher in Argentina and Peru.

Acreage devoted to cotton in foreign non-Communist countries is estimated at 49.6 million, compared with 51.1 million in 1972-73. Average yield per acre is 270 pounds, up 8 pounds from 1972-73.

Production of cotton in Communist countries in the current season is placed at 18.6 million bales, compared with 17.8 million in 1972-73. The Soviet crop is estimated at 11.5 million bales, up 300,000 from last year and the highest in history. In the People's Republic of China, cotton production is placed at 7 million bales. This is 500,000 bales higher than the estimated drought reduced level in 1972-73, but is below normal production levels in other recent years.

The 1973-74 world cotton crop is expected to exceed world consumption by around 1.5 million bales. Consequently, world stocks which rose by more than 2 million bales in 1972-73, will again be increased.

COTTON: Area, Yield, and Production in Specified Countries, Average 1966-70, Annual 1972 and 1973 1/

Region and Country	Area			Yield			Production 2/		
	Ave 1966-70	1972	1973 3/	Ave 1966-70	1972	1973 3/	Ave 1966-70	1972	1973 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
El Salvador.....	125	210	240	768	732	730	200	320	365
Guatemala.....	204	220	260	715	927	868	304	425	470
Honduras.....	23	18	20	584	533	672	28	20	28
Mexico.....	1,519	1,235	1,090	626	696	683	1,980	1,790	1,550
Nicaragua.....	300	365	400	650	618	690	406	470	575
United States.....	9,986	12,984	12,371	463	507	501	9,629	13,702	13,123
Other.....	64	51	41	182	104	104	24	11	11
Total 4/.....	12,221	15,083	14,432	694	533	526	12,571	16,238	16,122
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina.....	900	1,099	1,250	245	253	246	460	580	640
Bolivia.....	21	150	150	549	512	512	24	160	160
Brazil.....	6,000	5,850	5,700	214	242	244	2,680	2,950	2,900
Colombia.....	534	665	613	474	451	466	527	625	595
Ecuador.....	44	60	55	251	200	218	23	25	25
Paraguay.....	109	235	250	203	245	240	46	120	125
Peru.....	450	325	375	455	473	497	427	320	390
Venezuela.....	117	140	140	258	274	257	63	80	75
Other.....	3	2	2	160	240	240	1	1	1
Total 4/.....	8,178	8,526	8,535	250	274	276	4,251	4,861	4,911
EUROPE:									
Albania.....	76	60	60	208	240	240	33	30	30
Bulgaria.....	114	95	100	299	278	288	71	55	60
Greece.....	346	410	360	610	743	827	440	635	620
Italy.....	20	9	10	216	213	240	9	4	5
Spain.....	366	250	270	409	432	444	312	225	250
Yugoslavia.....	27	25	25	249	230	269	14	12	14
Total 4/.....	949	849	825	445	543	570	879	961	979
U.S.S.R.	6,260	6,758	6,800	732	796	812	9,540	11,200	11,500
AFRICA:									
Angola.....	131	200	200	264	192	288	72	80	120
Cameroon.....	228	200	200	196	168	168	93	70	70
Central African Republic.....	284	300	300	142	128	128	84	80	80
Chad.....	768	800	800	116	102	102	186	170	170
Egypt.....	1,694	1,610	1,660	620	716	694	2,187	2,400	2,400
Kenya.....	111	128	128	95	94	98	22	25	26
Malawi.....	106	100	110	113	120	131	25	25	30
Morocco.....	44	42	40	305	434	480	28	38	40
Mozambique.....	942	950	950	98	101	101	192	200	200
Nigeria.....	900	850	800	130	116	114	244	205	190
Rhodesia.....	184	250	250	370	384	432	142	200	225
South Africa, Republic of.....	100	110	110	370	349	349	77	80	80
Sudan.....	1,230	1,220	1,200	398	351	440	1,019	900	1,100
Tanzania.....	495	500	500	297	288	336	306	300	350
Uganda.....	2,055	2,500	2,500	81	67	62	345	350	325
Zaire (Congo, K).....	435	550	575	83	100	100	75	115	120
Other.....	726	854	880	201	283	279	304	503	512
Total 4/.....	10,433	11,174	11,203	249	247	259	5,401	5,741	6,038
ASIA:									
Afghanistan.....	300	300	300	179	192	192	112	120	120
Burma.....	408	400	400	73	90	90	62	75	75
China, People's Republic of.....	11,360	11,000	10,800	329	284	311	7,780	6,500	7,000
India.....	19,320	19,000	18,600	120	130	139	4,830	5,150	5,400
Iran.....	860	840	840	355	546	571	636	955	1,000
Iraq.....	117	150	150	234	208	208	57	65	65
Israel.....	74	86	82	960	1,033	907	148	185	155
Korea, Republic of.....	44	32	32	218	270	270	20	18	18
Pakistan.....	4,291	4,968	4,200	264	312	331	2,364	3,225	2,900
Southern Yemen.....	37	35	40	234	274	240	18	20	20
Syria.....	638	580	500	501	608	672	666	735	700
Thailand.....	205	128	100	262	356	408	112	95	85
Turkey.....	1,634	1,880	1,730	542	637	638	1,844	2,495	2,300
Other.....	110	126	136	201	184	184	46	52	52
Total 4/.....	39,398	39,535	37,910	228	239	252	18,695	19,690	19,890
OCEANIA:									
Australia.....	74	108	100	765	627	960	118	141	200
Total 4/.....	74	108	100	765	627	960	118	141	200
Total Foreign Non-Communist Countries 4/.....	49,648	51,071	49,609	236	262	270	24,384	27,827	27,909
Total Communist Countries 4/.....	17,879	17,978	17,825	468	475	501	17,442	17,803	18,608
World Total 4/.....	77,513	82,033	79,405	319	347	359	51,455	59,332	59,640

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1.

2/ Bales of 480 lb. net.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ As a result of rounding, sum of digits may not add to total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

October 17, 1973

COTTONSEED PRODUCTION TO EXPAND FURTHER IN 1973-74

For the third consecutive year, world cottonseed production for the year beginning August 1, 1973, is forecast to reach a new high of 24.3 million metric tons. This represents a gain of 1 percent or 312,000 tons above the 1972-73 volume.

When the production increase is translated into oil and meal availabilities, it means 15,000 tons of cottonseed oil and 47,000 tons of cottonseed meal.

Cottonseed production in the North American Continent is expected to decline by 3 percent or 164,000 tons to 6.1 million tons. Production in the United States is forecast to be only 4.8 million tons—a 3 percent drop from last season's alltime high outturn. The primary reason for the decline in production was the wet weather that occurred at planting time in the United States. Mexico is also expecting a reduced cottonseed crop of 675,000 tons—down 13 percent due to declining acreage.

South America's cottonseed production in the spring of 1974 is forecast to reach 2.2 million metric tons—up 1 percent or 22,000 tons from last season. Brazil's outturn is anticipated to be down 23,000 to 1.3 million tons due to decreased acreage and lower yields per acre. Argentina, on the other hand, projects larger acreage and higher yields to reach a 280,000-ton outturn. Peru also expects to have more acres in cotton with higher yields. Colombia forecasts less acreage with lower yields.

The USSR's cottonseed outturn is expected to be 4.6 million tons—up 3 percent or 121,000 tons. More acres were reportedly planted to cotton than a year ago and somewhat higher yields are anticipated. The USSR had generally better growing conditions this year than a year ago.

Cottonseed production in Africa is forecast at 2.6 million tons—a 6.5 percent or 157,000-ton increase. Sudan and Egypt, which are the main cottonseed producing countries in Africa, are both forecast to have a higher outturn this crop year. Egypt with 10 percent larger acreage is expected to produce 910,000 tons—up 2 percent from last season. Sudan expects to have a 21 percent larger cottonseed crop of 533,000 tons. Cotton was planted on slightly fewer acres but yields are expected to be 22 percent higher. Among the smaller African producers, output is expected to increase in Rhodesia and Tanzania.

In Asia cottonseed production is forecast at 8.6 million tons—up only 2 percent but a 178,000-ton increase. The crop in the People's Republic of China is expected to reach 2.96 million tons—an 8-percent or 210,000-ton increase. Two percent less acres were reportedly planted but yields are forecast to increase by 8 percent. India anticipates a 2.4-million ton cottonseed outturn—5 percent or 109,000 tons above last season. The crop was reportedly planted on 2 percent fewer acres, but a 5 percent larger per acre yield is forecast. Pakistan expects a 10-percent drop in production to 1.3 million tons, reflecting reduced acreage and yields.

Cottonseed: Production in specified countries and the world,
annual 1968-73
(In 1,000 metric tons)

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1					
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 1/
North America:						
United States.....	4,209	3,690	3,690	3,850	4,935	4,808
El Salvador.....	73	74	89	112	113	113
Guatemala.....	156	108	106	156	180	199
Honduras.....	15	6	4	5	8	8
Mexico.....	1,067	762	631	745	779	675
Nicaragua.....	188	143	160	213	218	266
Other.....	19	15	13	13	7	7
Total.....	5,727	4,798	4,693	5,094	6,240	6,076
South America:						
Argentina.....	228	294	170	177	256	283
Brazil.....	1,458	1,347	994	1,370	1,304	1,281
Colombia.....	283	260	239	252	276	263
Paraguay.....	26	24	14	26	53	55
Peru.....	180	161	161	148	135	165
Venezuela.....	32	27	24	40	35	34
Other.....	22	16	31	43	83	83
Total.....	2,229	2,129	1,633	2,056	2,142	2,164
Europe:						
Italy.....	4	4	3	3	2	3
Greece.....	155	238	234	245	294	287
Spain.....	154	117	106	80	100	100
Bulgaria.....	24	30	25	24	25	28
Other.....	18	20	23	21	19	20
Total.....	355	409	391	373	440	438
USSR.....	3,755	3,635	4,365	4,405	4,525	4,646
Africa:						
Sudan.....	426	455	472	443	440	533
Egypt.....	758	921	884	890	890	910
Angola.....	40	60	62	60	35	53
Cameroon.....	44	62	26	29	31	31
Central African Republic.....	35	44	44	37	35	35
Chad.....	103	82	66	80	75	75
Ethiopia.....	12	12	12	12	24	25
Malawi.....	11	14	14	11	11	14
Mozambique.....	86	93	71	97	88	88
Nigeria.....	115	186	80	77	91	84
Rhodesia.....	62	84	106	106	88	100
Tanzania.....	103	143	128	132	132	154
Uganda.....	154	172	152	152	154	143
South Africa.....	44	34	31	31	35	35
Zaire, Republic of.....	40	40	43	40	51	53
Other.....	149	160	174	224	229	233
Total.....	2,182	2,562	2,365	2,421	2,409	2,566
Asia:						
Iran.....	305	325	312	300	422	442
Iraq.....	20	20	20	20	29	29
Israel.....	53	61	55	59	65	50
Syria.....	311	314	303	320	325	309
Turkey.....	700	640	640	847	875	870
China, Peoples Republic of..	3,255	3,130	3,300	3,215	2,750	2,960
Afghanistan.....	51	60	55	51	55	55
Burma.....	24	24	32	32	36	36
India.....	2,138	2,160	1,920	2,575	2,247	2,356
Pakistan.....	1,073	1,093	1,071	1,436	1,425	1,281
Thailand.....	80	39	26	61	46	41
Australia.....	63	52	37	81	60	84
Other.....	42	48	44	47	45	45
Total.....	8,115	7,966	7,815	9,044	8,380	8,558
Estimated world total.....	22,363	21,499	21,262	23,393	24,136	24,448

1/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, Israel, and Turkey were calculated from lint production estimates.

WORLD RAISIN PRODUCTION

World raisin supplies are expected to continue short despite a near normal 1973 U.S. raisin crop. World commercial raisin production is estimated slightly above the 477,200 short tons recorded in 1972, but much below normal. Currant production is also above 1972, but below average.

Heavy rain and flooding during the 1973 Australian harvest cut anticipated production sharply. A good harvest was expected to help supply the short international market until United States and Mediterranean fruit became available. Australian sultana production totaled only 49,000 tons, less than one-half the 1972 level and lexia production 5,700 tons, 16 percent below last year.

Both Turkey and Greece now report smaller crops than a year ago. A very hot wind in July darkened the color of Turkish fruit and bunches were reported overloaded with smaller sized berries. Turkish production is estimated at 94,000 tons, 20 percent below 1972. Hot July weather reduced the 1973 Greek crop and production is now estimated at 61,000 tons, 23 percent below last season. Iranian raisin production is estimated at 50,000 tons and South African production 16,400 tons.

No official estimates are available for the U.S. raisin crop. Industry estimates indicate a crop of

approximately 184,000 Natural Thompson Seedless raisins and 20,000 tons of other raisins.

Production of currants in Australia, Greece, and South Africa is estimated at 97,500 tons, 9 percent above 1972 but 11 percent below the 1967-71 average. Very high July temperatures reduced Greek production although quality is reported good. The Australian crop was characterized by lighter bearing and less than favorable weather conditions in Western Australia and exceptionally favorable conditions and fruitfulness in the eastern States. Greek production is estimated at 91,000 tons and Australian production at 5,900 tons.

Total 1972-73 raisin exports are estimated at 331,400 tons, 13 percent below 1971-72. Exports by foreign producers were larger than the year before, but the short 1972 U.S. crop cut the U.S. level to only 23,400 tons, less than one-third of 1971-72. Turkish and Australian raisin exports reached record levels. Greek and Australian currant exports are estimated at 73,300 tons, 10 percent above 1971-72.

None of the above statistics include data for minor exporting countries, such as Argentina, Chile, and Cyprus, or Afghanistan whose exports are often substantial but not readily ascertainable.

RAISINS: Commercial production, 1969-73
(In thousands of short tons)

Country	1969	1970	1971	1972	<u>1/</u> 1973
Australia:					
Lexias	4.4	4.0	5.6	6.8	5.7
Sultanas	44.7	90.4	49.8	102.4	49.0
Greece	100.0	90.5	96.3	78.8	61.0
Iran	38.6	66.0	66.0	50.0	50.0
South Africa, Rep. of	18.5	13.7	13.4	13.9	16.4
Spain	5.5	7.7	3.6	3.3	4.7
Turkey	99.0	145.0	110.0	117.0	94.0
Foreign total	310.7	417.3	344.5	372.2	280.8
United States	251.0	193.4	191.0	105.0	2/
Grand total	561.7	610.7	535.5	477.2	<u>2/</u>

1/ Preliminary

2/ Not available

RAISINS: Exports from seven leading producing countries,
1969-72 marketing years 1/
(In thousands of short tons)

Country	1969	1970	1971	<u>2/</u> 1972
Australia	44.7	62.7	49.5	81.6
Greece	87.1	63.9	93.3	58.8
Iran	26.2	41.0	44.0	41.0
South Africa, Rep. of	10.4	8.3	7.9	5.9
Spain	2.2	3.0	1.9	1.7
Turkey	73.3	93.7	108.1	119.0
Foreign total	243.9	272.6	304.7	308.0
United States	75.0	62.5	74.1	23.4
Grand total	318.9	335.1	378.8	331.4

1/ Marketing year beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

2/ Preliminary

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production, 1968-73
(In thousands of short tons)

Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1/ 1973
Australia	9.0	7.6	9.1	9.2	8.4	5.9
Greece	101.0	106.2	96.9	97.4	80.6	91.0
South Africa, Rep. of	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.6
Total	110.7	114.5	106.7	107.4	89.8	97.5

1/ Preliminary

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries, annual 1968-72
(In thousands of short tons)

Country	1968	1969	1970	1971	1/ 1972
Australian (Year beginning Jan. 1).....	4.1	3.4	3.9	4.6	4.1
Greece (Year beginning Sept. 1).....	58.4	63.8	56.1	62.2	69.2

1/ Preliminary

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London,
average, September 1972 to date
(In U.S. cents per pound)

Origin and Type	Sept. 1972	Jan. 1973	July 1973	Sept. 1973
California:				
Natural Thompson				
Seedless	36.0	--	--	--
Australia:				
4-Crown	--	--	--	--
5-Crown	20.9	--	--	--
Greece:				
No. 2	17.2	38.0	41.4	1/ 60.1
No. 4	16.8	--	--	1/ 59.2
Iran:				
Maragha/Urmia	--	31.7	--	--
Turkey:				
No. 9	1/ 16.4	37.0	40.0	1/ 50.0
No. 10	1/ 17.8	39.5	--	1/ 53.4

1/ f.o.b.

LARGER PRUNE PRODUCTION

Larger 1973 U.S. production has lifted world commercial dried prune production to 222,300 short tons, 61 percent above the short 1972 crop. Foreign production is indicated below last year, while the U.S. crop is the largest since 1970.

Foreign prune production is estimated at 52,300 tons, 14 percent below 1972. France reports good pollination and generally favorable weather contributed to its record 1973 crop of 19,800 tons. Average size in France is good, but brix level is below a year ago. Extreme heat in May, followed by cold and rainy weather, reduced the Yugoslav plum crop. Prune production is estimated at 22,000 tons, 33 percent below the 1972 crop of 32,700 tons. Southern Hemisphere production totaled 10,500 tons. Australian production was better than last year, however, rains in the Young district caused splitting and some brown rot losses. Weather conditions were reported normal in Chile.

U.S. prune production is estimated at 170,000 tons, over twice the level of the 1972 crop failure.

The fruit sized well but a lower brix level was expected to reduce the dried yield.

World prune exports are estimated at 62,500 tons during 1972-73, 9 percent less than the 68,600 tons exported in 1971-72. The United States was, as usual, the world's major supplier exporting 34,600 tons. Yugoslavia, the other significant supplier, accounted for 20,000 tons last season. Italy, France, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Sweden were the largest export markets for the United States. Russia and Eastern Europe are the primary outlets for Yugoslav prunes. During the 1972-73 season, the United States imported 5,083 tons of prunes. Bulgaria and Romania were the largest foreign U.S. suppliers.

None of the above statistics include such prune producing countries as Bulgaria and Romania, for which information is not readily available.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries,
annual 1970-73
(In thousands of short tons)

Country	1970	1971	<u>1/</u> 1972	<u>2/</u> 1973
Argentina	6.8	6.3	3.9	.8
Australia	5.0	4.8	2.9	3.5
Chile	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.2
France	15.4	17.6	13.8	19.8
South Africa, Rep. of	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.0
Yugoslavia	29.0	18.4	32.7	22.0
Foreign total	63.3	54.3	60.7	52.3
United States	201.1	132.6	77.6	170.0
Grand total	264.4	186.9	138.3	222.3

1/ Revised

2/ Preliminary

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries,
marketing years 1/ 1970-72
(In thousands of short tons)

Country	1970	1971	<u>2/</u> 1972
Argentina	4.7	3.2	2.9
Australia	1.4	1.6	1.5
Chile	2.4	2.5	2.3
France .....	.6	1.3	1.2
Yugoslavia	25.7	14.7	20.0
Foreign total	34.8	23.3	27.9
United States	37.2	45.3	34.6
Grand total	72.0	68.6	62.5

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, and Chile; October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

2/ Estimated

RECORD INCREASE IN 1973 FOR U.S. AND WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

World soybean production in 1973 is preliminarily estimated at 58.21 million metric tons (2,139 million bushels)—22 percent or 10.44 million tons above the revised total for 1972. The unprecedented increase in world soybean output reflects primarily a major expansion in soybean acreage in the United States and, to a lesser extent, Brazil. The total world acreage harvested for soybeans in 1973 is forecast at 92.63 million acres, indicating an increase from the previous year of 15 percent or 12.03 million acres.

This year's record increase by over one-fifth in world soybean production follows a 9-percent gain in 1972 and compares with the average annual increase of 5 percent during 1966-70. The United States and Brazil, the two major-exporting countries, account for 80 and 11 percent, respectively, of the net increment in 1973 world production.

The 1973 soybean harvests in the Soviet Union and Mainland China are expected to achieve a partial recovery from their weather-reduced volumes of 1972 equivalent to 5 percent of the net increase in world production. Aggregate soybean production in the rest of the world, reflecting larger crops in Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Paraguay, Australia, Romania, and Thailand, accounted for 4 percent of the net increase in world production.

U.S. soybean production in 1973, based on crop conditions as of October 1, is officially forecast at 43.23 million metric tons (1,588 million bushels)—24 percent or 8.31 million tons (305 million bushels) above the 1972 volume. The record increase in the 1973 U.S. soybean crop reflects an increase in plantings 2.5 times greater than the previous record. Acreage harvested for soybeans is placed at 56.17 million acres—up 23 percent, or 10.4 million acres, compared with the previous year. The prospective yield is 28.3 bushels per acre, 1 percent above the 1972 level and a new alltime high.

Brazil's already harvested 1973 soybean crop is currently estimated at 4.80 million tons, indicating a gain of 31 percent or 1.13 million tons over the official estimate of 3.67 million tons for 1972. Sharply expanding plantings have raised Brazil's soybean outturn this year to a volume over seven times the level of 5 years earlier. Harvested area in 1973, at 7.52 million acres, achieved an increase of 30 percent, the same as the average increment of the 1967-71 period on a much smaller base. The 1973 yield was little changed from the previous year.

The Brazilian Government has announced a production target of 7 million tons for 1974; however, most forecasts from private sources show increases of 1-1.5 million tons. Brazilian trade sources have indicated expectations that acreage will expand by about 30 percent per year in the major growing areas from Sao Paulo State south to Rio Grande do Sul (including the important State of Parana) and by larger percentages in Mato Grosso, Goias, and Minas Gerais where acreage is currently very small.

Mainland China's 1973 soybean harvest is tentatively placed at 6.70 million tons—400,000 tons above the estimate for 1972. Fragmentary reports point to improved growing conditions in 1973, compared with 1972 when drought on the North China Plain and excessive rainfall in Manchuria are believed to have reduced output. Soybean area is estimated to have declined by roughly 5 percent in 1973, reflecting competition from foodgrains and cotton on the North China Plain.

Soybean production in the Soviet Union also is expected to recover from the sharp decline of 1972 and may approximate 400,000 tons in 1973. The 1972 harvest, officially estimated at 260,000 tons, was 51 percent smaller than the 1971 crop. Production in the Soviet Far East in 1972 is believed to have suffered from the same poor harvest weather that affected the harvest in Manchuria.

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